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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/575,290

05/19/2000

Naozumi Takenaka

13700

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23370

7590

01/29/2004

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EXAMINER

TODD, GREGORY G

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2157

DATE MAILED: 01/29/2004

12

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/575,290	Applicant(s) TAKENAKA ET AL.	
	Examiner Gregory G Todd	Art Unit 2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>8</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This is a second office action in response to applicant's amendment filed, 02 September 2003, of application filed, with the above serial number, on 19 May 2000 in which claims 1-7 have been amended and claim 8 has been cancelled. Claims 1-7 are therefore pending in the application.

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The abstract should properly explicitly disclose the information in abbreviations, eg. TSI (Trusted Site Indicator).

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 3 recites the limitation "the proprietary area" in the last line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hiroya et al (hereinafter "Hiroya", 5,754,654) in view of Geiger et al (hereinafter "Geiger", 6,463,534).

6. As per Claim 1, Hiroya discloses a service providing system for verifying a source of information, wherein Hiroya discloses:

a computer network (at least col. 16, lines 49-57; col. 17, lines 6-12);

sending information including a tag to the computer network (ticket publisher with electronic signature) (at least col. 15, lines 38-60);

a communication carrier (ticket vending and refunding device) connected to the computer network and adding specified data to the information, when the information received from the computer network includes the tag, the specified data identifying the server which has sent the information (transaction number from publisher being produced and appended) (at least col. 15, lines 13-37; Fig. 8-9); and

a mobile device (at least col. 11, lines 54-60) provided for displaying the specified data when the specified data is added to the information, wherein the specified data cannot be edited by an unauthorized person, making wireless communication with the communication carrier (at least Fig. 4; col. 18, lines 49-58, 36-42).

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose connecting to a server over a network.

However, the use and advantages for using such a client/server and network approach is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced

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by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses a mobile device connecting over a wireless network to a landline network for connecting to an authenticating server (at least Fig. 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's server and network approach into Hiroya's system as this would allow Hiroya's static ticket system to be completely mobile.

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose a mobile device provided with a display. Hiroya's system without a display on the mobile device offers more security and less risk of an unauthorized person editing the specified data as they would not be able to view the data to edit since Hiroya's terminal device would be the only means to view the specified data. However, the use and advantages for using such a display is very well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses a mobile phone client with a display allowing content such as electronic airline tickets to be purchased and displayed wirelessly as well as authorization and validation of such purchases (at least Fig. 4; col. 13 line 26 - col. 14 line 34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's display into Hiroya's system as this would enhance Hiroya's system to not require the use of a terminal device for displaying of Hiroya's authorized ticket purchase as it is very well known that a mobile phone has all of the features of Hiroya's terminal device and thus Hiroya's authorized ticket purchasing and verification process could be substantially reduced to one device connecting to the electronic ticket vending & refunding device.

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7. As per Claim 2.

wherein the communication carrier comprises:

a database (storage device) for storing the specified data to identify the server in correspondence with an address information (publisher's name) of the server on the computer network (at least Fig. 2, 9);

a detector for detecting the tag (comparing signature using public key) (at least col. 16, lines 1-12);

an acquisition portion for acquiring the specified data to identify the server by referring to the address information of the server when the tag is detected (using key storage to validate key in signature / match being found) (at least Fig. 2, 9; col. 16, lines 13-34); and

an addition portion for adding the specified data to the information when the address information of the server is matched with an address information that corresponds to the specified data stored in the communication carrier (transaction number, publisher name, etc from publisher being produced and appended) (at least col. 15, lines 13-37; Fig. 8-9).

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose using the server address to identify a source of information. However, the use and advantages for using such a IP address is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses validating a server is an address is known (at least col. 16, lines 26-31). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's server

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address to identify Hiroya's publisher server as this would further enhance security and authentication.

8. As per Claim 3, Hiroya discloses a service providing system for verifying a source of information, wherein Hiroya discloses:

a computer network (at least col. 16, lines 49-57; col. 17, lines 6-12);

sending information including a tag to the computer network (ticket publisher with electronic signature) (at least col. 15, lines 38-60);

a communication carrier (ticket vending and refunding device) connected to the computer network and receiving the information including the tag from the computer network (reception) (at least col. 15, lines 13-37; Fig. 8-9); and

a mobile device (at least col. 11, lines 54-60), making wireless communication with the communication carrier, wherein the mobile device detects the tag and adds specified data to the information when the information received from the computer network includes the tag, wherein the specified data is obtained from a database accessible from the computer network, and wherein the proprietary display area is for displaying the specified data and the specified data in the proprietary area cannot be edited by an unauthorized person (using key storage to validate key in signature / match being found; Fig. 2, 9; col. 16, lines 13-34) (at least Fig. 4; col. 18, lines 49-58, 36-42).

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose connecting to a server over a network.

However, the use and advantages for using such a client/server and network approach is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses a mobile device connecting over a wireless

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network to a landline network for connecting to an authenticating server (at least Fig. 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's server and network approach into Hiroya's system as this would allow Hiroya's static ticket system to be completely mobile.

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose a mobile device provided with a display. Hiroya's system without a display on the mobile device offers more security and less risk of an unauthorized person editing the specified data as they would not be able to view the data to edit since Hiroya's terminal device would be the only means to view the specified data. However, the use and advantages for using such a display is very well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses a mobile phone client with a display allowing content such as electronic airline tickets to be purchased and displayed wirelessly as well as authorization and validation of such purchases (at least Fig. 4; col. 13 line 26 - col. 14 line 34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's display into Hiroya's system as this would enhance Hiroya's system to not require the use of a terminal device for displaying of Hiroya's authorized ticket purchase as it is very well known that a mobile phone has all of the features of Hiroya's terminal device and thus Hiroya's authorized ticket purchasing and verification process could be substantially reduced to one device connecting to the electronic ticket vending & refunding device.

9. As per Claim 4.

wherein the mobile device comprises:

a detector for detecting the tag (comparing signature using public key) (at least col. 16, lines 1-12); and

an acquisition portion for acquiring the specified data from the database to identify the server by referring to the address information of the server when the tag is detected (using key storage to validate key in signature / match being found) (at least Fig. 2, 9; col. 16, lines 13-34).

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose using the unique server address to identify a source of information. However, the use and advantages for using such a IP address is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses validating a server is an address is known (at least col. 16, lines 26-31). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's server address to identify Hiroya's publisher server as this would further enhance security and authentication.

10. As per Claim 5, Hiroya discloses a service providing method for verifying a source of information, wherein Hiroya discloses:

receiving information including a tag from a communication carrier via computer network (receiving electronic signature from ticket publisher) (at least col. 15, lines 38-60);

detecting the tag from the information (comparing signature using public key) (at least col. 16, lines 1-12);

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acquiring a specified data stored in the communication carrier and identifying the server when the tag is detected (using key storage to validate key in signature / match being found) (at least Fig. 2, 9; col. 16, lines 13-34);

adding the specified data to the information when an address information of the server is matched with an address information that corresponds to the specified data stored in the communication carrier (transaction number, publisher name, etc from publisher being produced and appended) (at least col. 15, lines 13-37; Fig. 8-9);

receiving the information including the specified data by means of a mobile device (at least col. 11, lines 54-60) of a user (at least Fig. 4; col. 18, lines 49-58, 36-42).; and

wherein the specified data cannot be edited by an unauthorized person (at least Fig. 4; col. 18, lines 49-58, 36-42).

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose connecting to a server over a computer network. However, the use and advantages for using such a client/server and network approach is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses a mobile device connecting over a wireless network to a landline network for connecting to an authenticating server (at least Fig. 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's server and network approach into Hiroya's system as this would allow Hiroya's static ticket system to be completely mobile.

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose a mobile device provided with a display. Hiroya's system without a display on the mobile device offers more security and less

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risk of an unauthorized person editing the specified data as they would not be able to view the data to edit since Hiroya's terminal device would be the only means to view the specified data. However, the use and advantages for using such a display is very well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses a mobile phone client with a display allowing content such as electronic airline tickets to be purchased and displayed wirelessly as well as authorization and validation of such purchases (at least Fig. 4; col. 13 line 26 - col. 14 line 34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's display into Hiroya's system as this would enhance Hiroya's system to not require the use of a terminal device for displaying of Hiroya's authorized ticket purchase as it is very well known that a mobile phone has all of the features of Hiroya's terminal device and thus Hiroya's authorized ticket purchasing and verification process could be substantially reduced to one device connecting to the electronic ticket vending & refunding device.

11. As per Claim 6, Hiroya discloses a service providing method for verifying a source of information, wherein Hiroya discloses:

receiving information including a tag from a computer network by means of a mobile device of a user (receiving electronic signature from ticket publisher) (at least col. 15, lines 38-60);

detecting the tag from the information (comparing signature using public key) (at least col. 16, lines 1-12);

acquiring a specified data stored in a database accessible from the computer network and identifying the server, when the mobile device detects the tag and an address information of the server is matched with an address information that cooresponds to the specified data (using key storage to validate key in signature / match being found) (at least Fig. 2, 9; col. 16, lines 13-34); and

displaying the specified data to the user (at least col. 11, lines 54-60) under a condition that the specified data cannot be edited by an unauthorized person (at least Fig. 4; col. 18, lines 49-58, 36-42).

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose connecting to a server over a network. However, the use and advantages for using such a client/server and network approach is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses a mobile device connecting over a wireless network to a landline network for connecting to an authenticating server (at least Fig. 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's server and network approach into Hiroya's system as this would allow Hiroya's static ticket system to be completely mobile.

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose a mobile device provided with a display. Hiroya's system without a display on the mobile device offers more security and less risk of an unauthorized person editing the specified data as they would not be able to view the data to edit since Hiroya's terminal device would be the only means to view the specified data. However, the use and advantages for using such a display is very well

known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses a mobile phone client with a display allowing content such as electronic airline tickets to be purchased and displayed wirelessly as well as authorization and validation of such purchases (at least Fig. 4; col. 13 line 26 - col. 14 line 34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's display into Hiroya's system as this would enhance Hiroya's system to not require the use of a terminal device for displaying of Hiroya's authorized ticket purchase as it is very well known that a mobile phone has all of the features of Hiroya's terminal device and thus Hiroya's authorized ticket purchasing and verification process could be substantially reduced to one device connecting to the electronic ticket vending & refunding device.

12. As per Claim 7, Hiroya discloses a mobile device used in a service providing system for verifying a source of information, wherein Hiroya discloses:

- a receiver portion for receiving information including a tag from a computer network through wireless communication (receiving electronic signature from ticket publisher) (at least col. 15, lines 38-60; at least col. 11, lines 54-60);

- a detector for detecting the tag from the information (comparing signature using public key) (at least col. 16, lines 1-12);

- an acquisition portion for acquiring a specified data for identifying the server when the tag is detected and an address information of the server is matched with an address information that corresponds to the specified data (using key storage to validate key in signature / match being found) (at least Fig. 2, 9; col. 16, lines 13-34);

displaying the specified data under a condition that the specified data cannot be edited by an unauthorized person (at least Fig. 4; col. 18, lines 49-58, 36-42).

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose connecting to a server over a network. However, the use and advantages for using such a client/server and network approach is well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses a mobile device connecting over a wireless network to a landline network for connecting to an authenticating server (at least Fig. 1). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's server and network approach into Hiroya's system as this would allow Hiroya's static ticket system to be completely mobile.

Hiroya does not explicitly disclose a mobile device provided with a display. Hiroya's system without a display on the mobile device offers more security and less risk of an unauthorized person editing the specified data as they would not be able to view the data to edit since Hiroya's terminal device would be the only means to view the specified data. However, the use and advantages for using such a display is very well known to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by the teachings of Geiger. Geiger discloses a mobile phone client with a display allowing content such as electronic airline tickets to be purchased and displayed wirelessly as well as authorization and validation of such purchases (at least Fig. 4; col. 13 line 26 - col. 14 line 34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of Geiger's display into

Hiroya's system as this would enhance Hiroya's system to not require the use of a terminal device for displaying of Hiroya's authorized ticket purchase as it is very well known that a mobile phone has all of the features of Hiroya's terminal device and thus Hiroya's authorized ticket purchasing and verification process could be substantially reduced to one device connecting to the electronic ticket vending & refunding device.

Response to Arguments

13. Applicants have not responded to first office action's objection to the abstract. The substitute specification as received lacked an abstract page portion.

Applicants argue, substantially, that Hiroya fails to disclose a ticket storage device as a mobile device having a display. Applicants further argue there is no motivation in Hiroya's system to use a wireless communication device disclosed in Geiger.

14. Applicant's arguments, see pages 8-9, filed 02 September 2003, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-7 under Hiroya in view of Geiger have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Geiger.

15. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in

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the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Geiger discloses a secure wireless transaction system for authorizing purchases made from a mobile client while Hiroya also discloses a mobile electronic purchasing system, and Hiroya simply lacks disclosing connecting to a server over the network from the mobile device, and Geiger is simply relied on as having disclosed a mobile device being authenticated over a network.

Conclusion

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory G Todd whose telephone number is (703)305-5343. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (703)308-7562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703)872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

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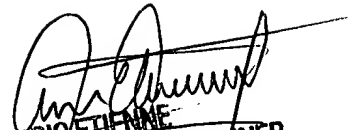
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Gregory Todd



Patent Examiner

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